

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
WESTERN DIVISION

PIER 59 STUDIOS L.P., a Delaware  
Limited Partnership,

Plaintiff,

v.

SKY I.T. GROUP, LLC, a New Jersey  
Limited Liability Company; SIMON  
HOVA, an individual; and DOES 1  
through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. CV11-1533 ODW (VBKx)

Order **GRANTING** Defendant's  
Motion to Transfer Venue [16] [Filed  
12/18/11]

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Currently before the Court is Defendant SKY I.T. GROUP, LLC's ("SIG"), Motion to Dismiss or, in the alternative, transfer PIER 59 STUDIOS L.P.'s ("Plaintiff") action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3) for improper venue. Having considered the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the motion, the Court deems the matter appropriate for decision without oral argument. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; L.R. 7-15. For the reasons discussed below, the Motion is GRANTED.

**II. BACKGROUND**

According to the First Amended Complaint ("FAC"):

Plaintiff provides studios for photography, commercial advertising, television productions, film productions and special events. Plaintiff is a Delaware Corporation

1 with offices in New York and California. (FAC ¶ 9.) Defendant Simon Hova (“Hova”)  
2 is an individual and an employee of SIG. (FAC ¶ 3.) Hova is domiciled in New York  
3 and SIG is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business in New York.  
4 (FAC ¶¶ 3-4.)

5 Plaintiff’s marketing strategy utilizes Google Maps. (FAC ¶ 10.) In the early  
6 morning hours of February 15, 2011, SIG and Hova “hacked into Plaintiff’s or Google  
7 Maps’s servers, altering Plaintiff’s address information to identify an incorrect address  
8 located approximately 3.5 miles away. [SIG and Hova] also altered Plaintiff’s phone  
9 number.” (FAC ¶ 11.) Later on February 15, 2011, Plaintiff hosted a fashion show, to  
10 which many of the invitees were late or absent because of the erroneous information that  
11 was created on Google Maps. (FAC ¶ 12.)

12 Plaintiff filed a Complaint against Defendants on February 18, 2011 in this Court  
13 for violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030. (Dkt. No. 1.) The  
14 Complaint was amended by the FAC on July 7, 2011. On July 28, 2011, SIG filed the  
15 instant motion to dismiss the action or transfer venue from this Court to the Southern  
16 District of New York. (Dkt. No. 16.) Plaintiff filed its opposition to SIG’s motion on  
17 August 22, 2011 (Dkt. No. 20) to which SIG replied on August 26, 2011 (Dkt. No. 21).

### 18 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3) provides for the dismissal of an action for improper venue.  
20 When venue in a particular district is improper, the court “shall dismiss, or if it be in the  
21 interest of justice, transfer such case to any district or division in which it could have been  
22 brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a).

23 In evaluating a Rule 12(b)(3) motion, the Court does not need to accept the  
24 pleadings as true, and facts outside the pleadings may be considered. *Murphy v.*  
25 *Schneider National, Inc.*, 362 F.3d 1133, 1137 (9th Cir. 2004). Once a defendant has  
26 raised a timely objection to venue, the plaintiff has the burden of showing that venue is  
27 proper. *See Piedmont Label Co. v. Sun Garden Packing Co.*, 598 F.2d 491, 496 (9th  
28 Cir.1979).

### **VI. DISCUSSION**

1 SIG has presented two arguments propounding that Plaintiff's venue choice was  
 2 improper: (1) the claim must be dismissed or transferred under 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a) and  
 3 (2) venue should be transferred pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). (Mot. at 1-2.) Only  
 4 SIG's first argument will be addressed, because the Court finds that venue is improper  
 5 and must dismiss or transfer the action pursuant to § 1406(a).

6 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a) reads "[t]he district court of a district in which is filed a case  
 7 laying venue in the wrong division or district shall dismiss, or . . . transfer such case to  
 8 any district in which it could have been brought." Proper venue is defined by 28 U.S.C.  
 9 § 1391. Courts use § 1391(b) when federal jurisdiction is not based solely on diversity  
 10 of citizenship. Here, it is undisputed that federal jurisdiction is based on federal question,  
 11 specifically the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030. (FAC ¶¶ 19-20.)  
 12 Therefore, the definition of proper venue will be analyzed under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1),  
 13 which requires that an action be brought in "a judicial district where any defendant  
 14 resides, if all defendants reside in the same State . . . ."<sup>1</sup>

15 Plaintiff reads the language in § 1391(b)(1) as support that venue is proper in this  
 16 district because Plaintiff argues that SIG resides in the Central District of California<sup>2</sup> and  
 17 it is undisputed both defendants reside in the same State, New York. However, Plaintiff's  
 18 interpretation of § 1391(b)(1) is misguided. The proper way to read § 1391(b)(1) is  
 19 "venue is proper in a judicial district where any defendant resides, *in the State* in which  
 20 all defendants reside." *Henneghan v. Smith*, No. 09-CV-07381(RJH), 2011 WL 609875,  
 21 at \*3, n.3 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 17, 2011) (emphasis in original); *see also Modak v. Alaris Cos.,*  
 22 *LLC*, No. C 08-5118, 2009 WL 1035485, at \*2-3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 27, 2007) (finding  
 23 venue improper in the Northern District of California when two corporations resided in  
 24 Texas, but only one of the two resided in the Northern District of California) *and Carson*  
 25 *Optical, Inc. v. Telebrands Corp.*, No. 3:06 CV 821, 2007 WL 2460672, at \*4-5 (D.

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26  
 27 <sup>1</sup>Under *Piedmont Label Co. v. Sun Garden Packing Co.*, 598 F.2d at 496, Plaintiff bears the  
 28 burden of showing venue is proper. Plaintiff does not present argument under either 28 U.S.C. §  
 1391(b)(2) or (3). Thus these statutes will not be considered in the instant motion.

<sup>2</sup>For venue purposes, a corporate defendant resides in any judicial district where it is subject to  
 personal jurisdiction at the time the action is commenced. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c). The Court makes no  
 finding as to whether SIG is a resident, for venue purposes, of the Central District of California.

1 Conn. Aug 27, 2007) (finding venue improper in the District of Connecticut when two  
2 corporations resided in New York, but only one of the two resided in Connecticut).

3  
4 Under the proper reading of 1391(b)(1), the Central District of California is an  
5 improper venue because New York, not California, is the State in which all defendants  
6 reside. Therefore, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a) the Court must dismiss or transfer the  
7 action to a district or division which it could have been brought. The decision between  
8 dismissing or transfer to a district with proper venue is a matter within the sound  
9 discretion of the district court. *See Cook v. Fox*, 537 F.2d 370, 371 (9th Cir. 1976).

10 In the instant case, the Court finds that “the interest of justice” warrant transferring  
11 the case rather than dismissing it. The action could have been brought in the Southern  
12 District of New York because it is “a judicial district where any defendant resides, if all  
13 defendant reside in the same state.” 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1). Both Hova and SIG reside  
14 in the Southern District of New York and are residents of the State of New York. (FAC  
15 ¶¶ 3-4.) Therefore, this Court may and does hereby transfer the action pursuant to §  
16 1406(a).

## 17 V. CONCLUSION

18 For the foregoing reasons, the Court hereby GRANTS Defendant’s motion to  
19 transfer venue pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3) and 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). This case  
20 shall be transferred forthwith to the United States District Court for the Southern District  
21 of New York.

22  
23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 September 26, 2011

25  
26   
27 HON. OTIS D. WRIGHT, II  
28 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE